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WASHINGTON, D. C. JANUARY 5, 1807.

### Washington and Workingmen.

The thinking men in the working classes are at last waking up to the fact that Washington must rely upon something else in the future besides the fact that it is the capital of the United States, and that in addition to this advantage its commerce, manufactures and industries must be taken hold of and be built up upon a cound basis, independent of the transient people, who look upon this city as a winter watering place, and the office holding class, who have no special interest in its welfare, so long as the government pays their salaries.

Washington must rely for its presperity in the future upon the hope and sinew, the brawn and brain of the latering classes to build it up on such a foundation that It can stand alone and go shead independent of the paternalism of the general government. A good beginning has already been made. According to the last census the capital invested in manufactories in Washington is estimated at about \$22,-000,000; the annual value of the product being about \$40,000,000 to \$45,000,000. lzing its geographical location as a rite for manufacturies, the Great Falls water power for electrical purposes, and the conversion of all the territory available south of the Avenue as sites for manufactories of woulen and cotton goods, bast and slore fectories, furniture factories and every other profuntle industry. We see little Western towns with flourishing furniture and heyele and tobacco manufactories, shipping their goods here. Many of our supplies are made claswhere, shipped here and rold at a profit.

Under a systematic and liberal plan, backed up by lator and capital, it is possible in the near future to see every mechanic owning his own house, with plenty of work at go d wages all the year round, when a full line of factories, in addition to those already here, of all sorts is once established. The seat of government being here has had somewhat of an enervating and debilitating effect on the enterprise and energy of the laboring prople. They have, like everyone else, fallen too much into the habit of relying upon the government to maintain the volume of money in circulation in the way of salaries received and distursed, instead of upon the more legitimate and satisfactory and labor. A large and well to-do population of working people employed constantly will do more for the prosperity and future solid development of Washington than all the strangers and local society people here during a brief society season would do in a hundred years.

The rich people from elsewhere, who have come here and built potatial homes which they occupy at best only for a few months, benefit the florists, cuterers, livery stable men, grocers, and wine merchants. But the intering men proper, the mechanics, get tittle or nothing of the thousands spent in living and entertaining.

Here is a city of nearly 270,000 popu lation, \$7,000 of whom are negroes; a few thousand are engaged in trade and business and the professions, other thousands are in government employ, but the great bulk of the population, constituting the laboring class, have not always the regular and remunerative employment winter and sammer it would have if Washington was a larger manufacturing city. When the condition of the working men in other cities of the same population as Washington is considered, it will be found they are often better off in the matter of paying and continuous work. Now the laboring classes of Washington will compare favorably with those of any city of the country in sobriety, industry and skill. With an intelligent and business-like organization of industries. even on small lines, in addition to those already in successful operation, to be built up and developed later on, as circumstances may permit, there is no reason why workingmen now idle by reason of the lack of more workshops might not all find employment here at home instead of being compelled to go and compete elsewhere with

local skilled labor. "teal estate rings, resolutions, and de pending on appropriations, have had their day as controlling factors in the building up of Washington. Mere speculation will not do it. Congress is doing its share; the masses of people must continue to do theirs, so that Washington can go ahead, if Congress never appropriates another dollar, by its wealth and power as a manufactur-

Wille the citizens are deprived of the right of suffrage, they are not of the right of organizing their capital and labor in the best interests of Washington and going to work to make themselves and their future independent of Congressional belp, as far as the establishment of other industries than those already here, which will give work to those who meed it, is involved.

When the commerce, trade and mannfactures of Washington shall have been patiently and wisely built up from their manufacturers should become gay and

present position of seventeenth on the list to fifth or sixth, the prospenty of the city will be assured. So many avenues of business will then be opened up that capital pearing slow about seizing it. will be attracted instead of office-seekers.

There is, perhaps, no capital in Europe it as this. A comparison of the current | tonish the world. The Ways and Means European budgets will show this. The | Committee and Mr. McKinley's extra cities of Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg and Madrid do not annually get the sums for improvements and other things that Washington Coes. The trade, manafactories and industries of these cities owe very little to the fact of their being at the capital. The volume of business and commerce is on such a sure basis that it would stand firm even if the seats of government were moved elsewhere. In other words, the people do not rely on the government for business, trade and employment to any very great extent-

Washington does now and will always afford exceptional advantages to workingmen and their families as a place of residence. The admirable system of public schools affords the means of a thorough English education. The universities are available to those seeking the professions. The libraries, public institutions and museums offer opportunities of reading and research. To these must be added broad, well-lighted, well-paved streets, best modern system of drainage and sewerage, beautiful parks and reser vations and the best street car service in the country. When the demand is created there will be established schools of the mechanical and electrical arts like the Boston School of Technology, where engineering and everything relating to mechanics can be studied. These branches can even now be acquired in the univer-

A demand is already on for small bouses suitable for workingmen, at a moderate rent. With an increase in the number em ployed in the various industries, there ould be a corresponding increase in the need of such homes which might be supplied by building syndicates or associations, so that in time, each man, by easy payments, might hope to own his home, as is now the general rule in Philadelphia. Depending upon possible but uncertain public improvements does not pay. Only a certain number of hard-laboring men can hope for employment, and that not always constant, upon public works. The great body of workingmen and mechanics must, therefore, look to the establishment of additional industries which will keep them employed the year round, and prevent them and their families from even ning objects of charity. The benevolent associations among them have just as much as they can do now to look after the sick, the destitute, and employed of their own kind during the winter and dull times. In addition to this burden and demand upon them, there are always a number of wandering waifs tramping the country, preying upon the more thrifty and industrious of laboring men to whose ap-

The workingmen of Washington have one. advantage over those of elsewhere. There being no elections or suffrage in the District. they are not liable to be intimidated, threatened with loss of place or buildozed in depends upon the way in which they do their work, rather than upon their political principles. In other cities they are not so fortunate in a red-hot campaign, where their votes are wanted by both parties,

The Times, under its new management, will endeavor at all seasons to aid the workkingmen in all lawful and laudable efforts to better their condition by any individual or concerned action having for its object their welfare. Realizing that upon their broad shoulders must ever rest. as upon a rock, the foundation upon which alone can be reared a prosperous community. The Times is with them heart and soul in their struggles for homes and work and a just recognition of all their rights as a part of the body politic, consistent with law, justice and equity. The workers as an important and valuable integral part of a community are in no sense however, a privileged class, and it is to be said to the credit of the workingmen of Washington that they want nothing but what they are entitled to and have no disposition to encroach upon the rights of other people, The future of Washington depends largely mon all of its citizens acting in harmony, with an eye single to its advancement, and not by arraying classes against masses.

A Cheerful Birthday. On January 29, the State of Kansas proposes to celebrate its birthday with what may appear to the good people of that commonwealth appropriate sentiments and ceremonies. The occasion will be made a State holiday, and, according to the press dispatches, "the people will meet, irrespective of party, and denounce the people of the East who have maligned her good name because Populism prevailed at the recent election." A general appeal for public meetings is couched in these gracious words: "Every yelping dog has had its bark at Kansas, every cesspool of ignorance, squator and iniquity in the East has gasped a curse at Kansas. Let us stand up for our State and rebuke those hoary, wrinkled, hardened sinners."

The East, and bad people generally, will feel crushed and broken, of course, after such language on the part of incensed Kansas. They will also wonder what is the matter. Is it Mrs. Lease, or grasshoppers, or John Ingalis, or the failure of Prohibition to prohibit? It is a fact, though, that Kansas is a quite young sister in the family of States, and, if she wishes to celebrate her birthday by making faces at her elders, it is not the first little girl who has done so, nor the first who has thereby deserved to be spanked and sent to bed.

That Bessemer Pool. The formation of a new and gigantic steel trust was to be expected, and it appears to have come about. Steel enters into the economies of modern life to such a vast and varied extent as to amount to almost as much a necessity as lumber. While consumers have enjoyed some measare of protection from the possibility of foreign competition, in case our home

greedy, the present outlook offers the long sought opportunity to the Pennsyl vania steel barons, and they are not ap-

Information comes from Pittsburg that the disrupted Bessemer billet pool is to which has had as much money spent upon | be reorganized on a scale which will assession are expected to do the rest.

### Truck and Treasure.

Some time ago, in the course of an ad fress before the Virginia Farmers' Institute, Dr. Dabney, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, called attention to the remarkable growth in the South of what is called the trucking industry. Among other things, he stated that, "probably no single industry has brought so much money into the South within the last thirty years, as this one. The annual crops of garden vegetables, such as early potatoes, beans, cabbages, cucumbers, spinach, lettuce, asparagus, and of fruits, such as oranges, strawberries, watermelons, etc., have been worth a great deal more to the South in sctual money than has the lumber, tobacco, the mineral products, or any other of the great staple products which are commonly supposed to bring revenue to the country."

Of all the trucking interest of the United States, about 60 per cent is on the Atlantic coast, and half of that in the Southern States, Whose products in this line amount to \$20,000,000 annualty, or about 45 per cent of the national totals. In the tidewater region of Virginia alone, the industry yields \$5,000,000 annually, and gives employment to nearly 20,000 men, women, and children. Instances are known where \$2,000 worth of products have been sold from one acre in a single year. Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile are all shipping centers for the interest, which finds its principal market in the great cities of the North. Over production has not yet afflicted this class of cultivators, and, among the chances offered to farming people in regions of inhospitable climate and hard conditions. the advantages and possibilities of this rich and fertile coast region, from Norfolk, Va., all along the Atlantic shores, to Louisiana, are worthy of investigation.

### Britain's Controlling Force,

The average self-satisfaction with which the British public has been accustomed to regard itself, its government and everything that is its own, appears to have expe rienced a change. The annual reviews of the great London dailies are full of discon tent with the developments of the year in connection with the foreign policy of the government. There is a strong expres-Monroe doctrine position of the United States as to the Venezuelan question was a good thing at last, it would have been equally a good thing to accept the same solution at first, and thus avoid a serious menace to the relations of the two countries, and the mornification of a backdown later. The history of the South peal they can not turn an entirely deaf African troubles and of the affront which the government received in that connec tion from the German emperor, are re viewed with like dissatisfaction.

It is probable that the press of Great Britain is hardly yet awake to the fact that a great revolution has occurred among the forces and influences dictating the imperial policy of the nation. The moving power is no longer that of the proud landed aristocracy, with its fierce British pride that would brook no insuit to the flag or encroachment upon territory, interests or anything else belonging to or claimed by John Bull, no matter what the consequences. The light of that old aristocracy new power of money, and that power is prodent before it is any other thing. The tiplomacy of the day originates in Lombard street rather than at the foreign office. and the interests of the great financial houses must be consulted before other considerations can have weight. Great Britain is not unique in this regard: the money power, and, to some extent, the same one, is master here as well.

During the year 1896 the Argentine Renublic received 164,298 foreign immigrants. Argentina will be blessed with practical politics after awhile

A young and pretty highway woman is the contribution of Minneapolis to the new woman movement. And now nearly all the occupations formerly monopolized by brutal man have been seized, excepting that of father of a family. By the end of the century that, too, may go.

The officers of the army and navy of Greece recently went on a strike against the monopolizing of all the good places by pets of the royal family. Strange to

say, the strike was specessful. There having been grave legal doubt of his guilt, President Cleveland made a New Year's present of his liberty to Nelson Evans, who has served four years in prison for alleged complicity in the wreck of a Philadelphia bank. Mr. Evans war a director, and only technically, if at all, guilty. Yet there are people still hold enough to undertake bank directorships

On New Year's Day the wonderful and famous opera bouffe military staff of Gov. Morton of New York displayed its hip boots for the benefit of military science for the last time. The staff of his successor will wear regulation uniform.

### WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE

E. H. R. Green, son of Hetty Green, the richest woman in America, is about to become a railroad king. He will probably add a trunk line from St. Louis to Gal-

veston, Tex-, to his interests. William Onions, the London East End poet, better known as "Spring Onions," spent his Christmas in prison for being drunk and disorderly.

Signor Crispi has taken time by the forelock in having his marble monument erected in the Naples cemetery. The only inscrip

tion on It is "Crispt." British generals have privileges not ac peers in the English police courts. Sir Reginald Gipps, who was recently summoned for riding a bicycle on a footpath at Aldershot, sent his servant to pay his fine of 5s and to tender an apology, which the magistrate accepted." Several peers' wives who were guilty of

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# Saks and Company,

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carrying unmuzzled lapdogs in their carriages were obliged to attend court in person last year.

Russia's czarina, a worthy granddaughter of Queen Victoria, is fighting the practice of sucking tobacco prevalent among the women at the coort. She is said also to have shut down on her husband's allowance of cigarettes. She is also said to be not so well liked as she was.

Lord Savile's estates have already paid more death duties than any others in England, and now that he is dead must pay tax of a million dollars to the treamry. He and his brothers were the allegit mate sons of the cighth Earl of Scarborough who bequeathed to the eldest as much of his property as he could.

Lady Harberton, the apostle of dress seform in England, is the wife of the iscount of that name. She is described as an weird-looking lady, who parts her ongs to the Pioneer club." Last spring Queen Natalic of Servia lost

valuable diamond ring in Paris. After nuch vain searching the queen announced that if found she would give it to the Little Sisters of the Poor. It has now turned up and the sisters are going to raffle it. 20,000 tickets at a franc each. If the stories tob! of his wealth are true, Congressman Sprague, the new representaive from the Eleventh Massachusetts disrict, will be the nohest member of the House. His wife is said to possess \$25,-000,000, and on her wedding day she gave "Charlie" a check for \$1,000,000. sum he has since greatly increased. Mr. Sprague was a young lawyer in Boston before his marriage.

### THE LOUNGER.

The year ended with several sensation European diplomatic circles. The first and most important was that Sir Philip Currie, British ambassador to the porte, sent a note to his government, which informed it that Russian engineers were building forts at the very mouth of the Dardanelles, that one of these works was already completed, and 10-inch Krupp rifles were mounted in the emplacements, and that three similar works were building. As the sultan has German and native engineers in his service, England, not un naturally, wishes to know why Russian officers are doing this work, and why gun from the Imperial Arsenal, at St. Petersburg, are being mounted in these em placements, and last and most important of all. Lord Salisbury wants to know why this work has been kept a secret from all the ambassadors of the signatory powers to

It may seem a small matter to Americans, but there is in this incident the germ of a great European row. In truth, Russia is now the predominant power of the world. See how Prince Lobanoff, late imperial minister of foreign affairs, checked Japanjust on the eve of capturing Pekin-and as sumed a protectorate over China. He horrowed \$100,000,000 at 4 per cent to nelp Chinapay the first indemnity due Japan and reloaned it to China at 5 per cent thus making 1 per cent clear for Russia. In return for this Russia has obtained from China enormous concessions. The only one that Europe knows of certainly is the gift of Port Arthur for a naval station, which practically allows Russia to control the Lao-Ting or Regent Sword Peninsula and to build a railway through Manchuria to the sea. Then in Europe she seems to have a grip on what has been the desire of every Russian czar since Peter the Great who, while dying, in husky whispers ad jured his successor to "look to the south ward").the Mediterranean and Constantino

Small wonder is it then, that France is uncertain, all Europe is wondering, statesnen are endeavoring to fathom the plans of the great ruler of the North, while M. Nelidoff and the imperial cabinet at St. Petersburg are playing a game of politics that comprehends the world. I note, by the way, that M. Nichelas Schish kine is second in rank at the Russian foreigh office. A few of us remember M. Schishkine as an ornament of the dip lomatic corps. Away back in the late seventies Washington was amazed at the ways of a new Russian minister. He was a tall man, with an erect, well-shaped figure and the face and eyes of a Tartar. stedge, driven with three horses abreast . But the delight and awe of the small boys, black and white, was M. Schishkine's moufik, or driver. Besides his

long, straight blade. At all festivities, this odd coachman was in evidence in the string of diplomatic equipages, that al ways have precedence when in attendance at our official functions, over the carriages, and drivers of American citizens. There were times when nothing would be visible of this manlik, enveloped in furs, except his shining eyes and his sword. The small lads gazed at him from afar, and wondered if he would cut a boy's head off, and what provocation would be required before such extreme measure would be resorted to. For some reason M. Schishkine did not remain here very long.

One day, a year or two afterward, in graing Cheshaus House, London, the residence of the Russian ambassador, to the court of St. James, I observed two gentlemen entering a superb equipage. One Dake of Marlborough, was a gift from was about six feet in stature, erect and Mr. Hammersly's estate. Luckily her soldierly. He were a well-fitting buttoned up frock, with a bit of ribbon in the first buttonhole of the left lanel. I recognized lam at once, as Gen. Ignatief, then Russian ambassador. The other lifted his hat most politely, and I was surprised to meet again M. Schishkine. Since then | Vanderbilt could but revisit this world he has been ambassador to China, to Austria, for awhile to Sweden and Norway, and now, he is on the second step from the pinnacie of his professional career. I think he will get there. He struck me as man who always knew just what he wanted, whose motto, like Count Cavocus, was: "Patience, patience, and deal the shrewd young Cossack of 1878, will be with Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, now adju-Russian minister of state; and sit in the seat of Nesselrode and Gortchakoff Do you know how many premiers Russia has ous to hear what he will have to say of us. to Prince Lobanoff, who died last fall. They were Nesselrode Gortchakoff and his entertainment. If the entertainment De Giers, whose death promoted Prince is to be of the character of that Mr. Lobanoff, then ambassador at the English | Howard Seeley was offered by his brother, coort. France, in the time mentioned, has had over fifty prime ministers. No wonder Russian diplomacy never fails, is silent and sure. There is one advantage in being an absolute monarch. When you get a good man, you can keep him. Russian ministers of foreign affairs never resign; they atways die in office. So died his hands" before any gentleman boxer of Nessetrode, Gortchakoff, De Giers and Lobanoff. That is the way it should be. No wonder Russia is dominating her half of the world

And since we are discussing Russia, the war minister, Gen. Vannavsky, gave Gen. von Schweinitz, the German ambassador to St. Petersburg, a scare recently that he will not recover from soon. The Serman was talking of the cavalry of his majesty, the Emperor William's army, as being the finest and most numerous in Europe.

"Of course," he said, "I know the Rus an emperor has a greater force than ours. The Russian minister, a very celebrated avairy corps commander in his younger days, listened calmly, with an utterly mpassive face. When the other had nded, Gen. Vannavsky said to him:

"How many horsemen do you think my mperial master could put into the field if there were occasion?" The German did not know. The mini-

ter touched a button which called in a noment the officer in charge of the cavalry records and rolls of the army. "How many mounted and equipped men

have we ready for active service now. colonel?" The colonel looked at his chief and then glanced at the German. "Oh, you may state our mounted strength.

Schweinitz will not mention it," said the Russian minister of war, smiling. "We have equipped and fit for duty, ounting the Central Asian irregulars,

am sure His Excellency Gen. von

1.300 000 men." Think of a body of cavalry that would easily reach from Washington to Baltimore. marching in column of fours. The German was amazed, as was all Europe, when the war ministers of the several states earned what the German ambassador had communicated to his sovereign respecting the enormous strength of the Russian army Great Britain still leads the world on the sea. But Russin, if there were need, could arm and equip as infantry 3,000,000 men.

Washington is likely to have a visito of unusual consequence this season. I mean Lord William Beresford, a younger brother of Lord Charles, who isnow a junior sea lord, a full captain in the royal navy, and the coming power in England's fleet, ornament this manifit were a sword, a lif the ablest prophets have due knowledge

William-Bill, he is called by Archibald it will be realized that he was a distinct Forbes and a few old friends with whom he foregathers-is coming to look us over, and, I suspect, incidentally to see what sort of condition his wife's estate isin. Miss Lily Price, row Lady Beresford, was a beauty in Washington in the early years of Gen. Grant's second term. Commodore Cicero Price, one of the old-time officers of the Navy, died about twenty years at o, leaving his handsome daughter little in the way of an heritage, beyond a spotless name, and one always coupled Miss Price has been Mrs. Hammersly, the

Beresford The fortune with which she endowed that wretched apology for a man, the late of it on that horrid old Bastile Blenbeim, which the Vanderbilt estate is now repairing to the tune of \$1,000,000 of the old commodore's hard-carned money. If the hard-swearing head of the loose of and see some of his grandsons-in-law Erebus would turn blue with brimstone at

Duchess of Marlborough, and now is Lady

But to my subject. Beresford is a good fellow, who has repeatedly shown his courage on the battlefield. He has the Victoria cross, which he won for a deed of exceptional valor, while a captain in cards!" If he lives five years the amiable. the Ninth Lancers, temporarily serving tant general of the British army. He and since 1812? Precisely three, down I hear that the "swell set" of New York men are making great arrangements for Mr. Herbert B. Seeley, in New York, recently, I am well enough acquainted with Lord William to say he will decline it. He isn't that kind of man.

Lord William is a mustly man. Though nearly fifty he is an unequaled horseman. a crack shot, and one who will "put up his weight and age in England. He likes a good drink and a good story, but he is not the emasculated creature who poses as a man and indulges in vices that twenty years ago we supposed had died with the awful licentious years preceding the ending of Imperial Rome. Lord William will probably go South, as he wants to see our splendel wild turkey in his native haunts. and take a shot at the big black bear of the Yazoo bottoms, or the great Atchafalaya swamp. Likewise, it would please him to take home a good head of a back, dropped by his bullet.

### PICKED UP AT HOTELS.

Felix McCloskey is in the city, and, in he banguage attributed to the Duke of Wellington, on a dissimilar occasion, 'the battle can now go on."

Mr. McCloskey was at the Arlington last night, surrounded by a group of his admirers, to whom he is a joy forever. He was in a reminiscent mood, with tenses varying from past to future.

Mr. McCloskey means Brooklyn whenever he speaks of "home," but he is really a citizen of the world. He is a relative of the great cardinal of the same name, and since the death of Doorkeeper Bassett, is probably the oldest living employe of the Senate. The Fifty-fourth Congress, buy ing no reverence for antiquities, displaced him, and the familiar friend of Webster and Clay is, for the first time

of nearly half a century, out of office. His acquaintance among public men is bewilderingly numerous. He stood behind the chair of Webster in the old Senate chamber, when that great orator made his celebrated speech on the construction of the Constitution, in reply to Hayne of South Carolina. He was a rest "'49'er.' and remembers San Francisco when it was village. He helped organize the first vigilance committee in California. He was sergeant-at-arms of the Charleston convention in 1860. For the last fifty years there has bardly a man arisen to prominence in the country, but who became committed more or less familiarly with

Felix McCloskey. He can talk the "inside" politics of thereof, and give them points of which they did not dream. When in the course I been iried.

of what they are talking about. Lord of mundanc events, he goes to his reward addition to the gasety of nations.

### National.

"Few people realize," said Mr. E. A. Buell of Norfolk, Va., at the National Hotel last night, "how important a figure the meek and lowly peared has become in the economy and trade of the world. Folks that buy them, not and fresh, five ents a bag, are too apt to finit their ideas to that particular use of the gooter, but is a matter of fact, it is one of the least input ant.

"Norfolk is the emporium of the peanut rade, and the sandy country around that ity seems especially suited for their Many millions of busnels are growth. taised in Virginia and North Carolina and ome to Norfolk, either for export or for shipment to other points.

Over in France they use pennut oil as an adulterant of or substitute for olive oil, and even in a perfectly natural state, it can hardly be distinguished from thut But its principal use is in scap-

Marseilles is the chief point of manufacture of such scaps, which comprise the ancy toilet soaps so largely exported from

France. "The oil cake, or meal from which the oil has been expressed, is sold to the government and is a favorite article of food among the soldiers of the French and, indeed, of other continental armies. The coarser qualities are used by the cavalry for borse feed.

So important is the industry of wear naking from peanut oil, that over \$5, 000,000 worth of the nuts are imported from Algeria and Asia Minor, besides what comes from this country.

"It is this competition which we have to meet, and which prevents the Virginia farmer from getting rich in one or two seasons."

### Willard's.

Gen John P. Donahoe, of Wilmington, Del., is at Willard's. He is the national commander of the Union Veteran Legion, having been ejected to that position during the encampment of that organization held in this city in October, Mr. William R. Wooters, of Philadelphia, who is the vice commander, is registered at the same hotel.

The Union Veteran Legion has a pecularity of constitution that is specially worthy of note. It denies membership to others than volunteers who offered their services to the United States prior to July,

In other words, they make patriotism done the only test of membersh

It is interesting to observe in retrospect that the establishment of this rule developed the fact that the call to arms in the earlier months of the war was answered by a host of volunteers, the majority of whom were not out of their teens, which shows that the heart of youth more quickly responds to the call to buttle than does the older generation, if love of country or mere glory without gain, he the incentive. The average age of the Union Veteran Legion is probably less than fifty-six years.

### Cochran. .

Among the arrivals at the Cochran last night were Mrs. Gen. George B. McClellan, Mr. Edward N. Loomis, New York: John Brawning and Mrs. Browning, Atlanta; Edward Miller, of Florida, and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Martin, of Albeny, N. Y.

### PLEASANT REJOINDER.

Editor Times Aside from the little personal pleasantries which the unequal opportugities of an editor enables him to indulge in at the expense of a correspondent who has treed upon his tors, the editorial declaration of The Times of pesterday morning that its new management had not an wittingly soccumbed to the inside is infinences of a wily street rallway corporation, but that it "wishes the accomplishment of the same purpose that he has in view," is quite gratifying, not only to the "irascible" correspondent who stirred up the editor's ire, but to the many thousands of The Times' renders in this city, who, like your correspondent, have a very decided prejudice toward permitting any further waste of time in fruitless experiments or lesincere promises to experiment with an explosive and otherwise impracticable novany State in the Union to the party leaders which has been fairly tested and condemned elsewhere and everywhere it has